

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please enter amended paragraphs 34 and 35 as follows:

[034] Bracket 60 is formed in a shape of a pair of transversely spaced apart legs 62, 66 respectively fixed to the lower frame member by conventional fastening means including fasteners and welding. Bracket 60 has first leg 62 and second leg 66, which is adjacent but spaced away at a first width 61 from first leg 62. Bracket 60 is mounted to a tubular member 15 that is rotatably mounted to frame rail 14 by a U-shaped member 17.

Optionally, leg 62 is connected to leg 66 by means of a bridge to form a U-shaped member, which positioned adjacent to frame member 12 and fastened conventionally thereto. Seat riser 18 is connected to bracket 60. Leg 62 has a slot 63 at its free end. Slot 63 has a pair of opposing flattened sides to form guide portion 64 that extends from its free end to interior arcuate portion 65. Preferably, slot 63 resembles a keyhole shape. Alternatively, slot 63 may take any form consistent with the teachings of the invention. The shape of interior arcuate portion 65 is preferably a diameter that is larger than the width of guide portion 64. Alternatively, the arcuate portion 65 is at least 85% of the inner surface of the aperture or further alternately the arcuate portion 65 is at least 90% of the interior surface. Second leg 66 has an aperture 68 near its free end. Guide portion 64 is preferably has opposing flattened surface surfaces but alternatively may be opposing slightly arcuate shapes or any other opposing shapes that permit drive nut 50 to pass through slot 63. The interior arcuate portion 65 defines a plane with a first axis of rotation. Aperture 68 has a second axis of rotation formed on a plan plane. A transverse axis 69 extends from the first axis of rotation to the second axis of rotation.

[035] As shown in FIGS. 3, 3a, 3b, and FIGS. 4 and 4a, cross section 55 of drive nut 50 has a shape that is complimentary with key slot 63 and aperture 68. The largest width of main body 52 as measured between opposing sides 56, as shown in FIG. 3a, is sized to permit main body 52 and another of the ends 54a to pass through opposing ~~side~~ sides of guide portion 64 of slot 63. One of the ends 54 is sized to fit into aperture 68. The main body of the drive nut 50 has a longitudinal axis 51 that defines a second width 57. One of the ends 54 extends from the main body 52 of the drive nut 50 along the longitudinal axis 51 and has a third width 58 that extends from the junction at the periphery of the main

body to the tip of one of the ends 54 that fits into aperture 68. The second width 57 and the third width 58, when combined, are less than the first width 61 as shown in FIG. 4a
When the another end 54a extending from drive nut 50 is inserted into slot 63 ~~and cross section 55~~ and the another end 54a is disposed in arcuate portion 65 of leg 62, main body 52 is translated on the transverse axis 69 until one of the ends 54 is disposed in aperture 68 of leg 66 and the ~~other~~ another of the ends 54 54a remains disposed in arcuate portion 65 of leg 62 as shown in progression from FIG. 4 to FIG. 5. One of the ends 54 has a shoulder portion that is larger in width than the width of the aperture to limit axial movement toward slot 63. After ~~one~~ another of the ends 54 54a is disposed in arcuate portion 65 and the ~~other~~ one of the ends 54 is disposed in aperture 68, drive nut 50 is rotated 90 degrees as shown in the progression from FIG. 5 to FIG. 6. When drive nut 50 is rotated, about its longitudinal axis 51 so that circular portion of one end 54 ~~is disposed~~ remains disposed in aperture 68 of leg 66 and the other circular portion of ~~other~~ another end 54 54a is disposed in the arcuate portion 65 of leg 62, to prevent disengagement of lock drive nut 50 out of bracket 60. Furthermore, the aperture 68 on leg 66 captures the one of the ends 64 end 54 and restricts the movement of the ~~other of the ends 64~~ another end 54a out of slot 63.